

It Cures Diphtheria and is Everybody's

17. Commencement of the year.

Change of Editors in the Commonwealth.

Mr. J. H. JOHNSON announces his formal withdrawal from the editorial management of the Frankfort Commonwealth. His place will be filled by Col. ORLANDO BROWN, well known as an editor of experience and a writer of taste and ability, whose pen has furnished some of the best documents emanating in opposition to Democratic principles for many years past. He and Col. HODGES founded the Commonwealth about thirty years ago, and he remained its editor for the first nineteen years of its existence. He has also filled important appointments under the State and Federal Executives. He is ardent, and, perhaps, ultra in his Union views; but will doubtless give the most complete satisfaction to the patrons of the Commonwealth. While differing with him on many points of policy, we entertain for him as a gentleman none but feelings of respect and friendliness, and wish that his present undertaking may prove agreeable and profitable. It is stated that Col. HODGES resumes the undivided control of the business department of the paper.

The Commonwealth calls attention to the fact that the Governor's proclamation ordering an election in the First Congressional District, is published in the Yeoman with a blank in the date, and adds that special instructions have been sent from the Executive office designating the day for the election. Our advertisement was set up from the official copy of the proclamation, and as we have careful proof readers in our public printing department, the omission was followed to a dot. The fault of omission, if there is any fault, rests somewhere else. But as the Secretary of State corrected the oversight so promptly, we think the Commonwealth might exercise its fault-finding propensities with more taste if not more profit than in attempting to fasten the charge of official negligence or criminality upon us, when the facts show that we discharged our duties in the case mentioned with perfect fidelity and accuracy. We followed copy, and had no right to fill blanks. Will the Commonwealth correct the impression its criticism might make against us?

The Death of Capt. Albert B. Bacon.

The following merited tribute to the social worth and gallantry of Captain Bacon, is clipped from the columns of our Frankfort contemporary:

A telegraphic dispatch from General Crittenden was received here on Monday, containing the melancholy information that Capt. Bacon was killed in a skirmish at Sacramento, on Saturday. The locality of the place is not exactly known, but is supposed to be about twenty miles from Calhoun, the present headquarters of Crittenden's command.

We do not know that we have ever seen our community more disturbed than it was at this mournful announcement. Captain Bacon was a native of this county, and for the greater part of his life a resident of this town. No one had a more extensive acquaintance, and no one was more universally esteemed. He was a frank, genial, gallant man—the life of the social circle—full of kind and gentle impulses. Wherever he went, mirth seemed to wait on his side, and he diffused around him an influence that made his companionship an affection with all. Out down suddenly—the armed and patriotic soldier falling in the discharge of what he deemed a sacred duty to his Government and to his country! Such a war, and above all, such a civil war. It brings griefs unutterable; it desolates hearts; it causes humanity to mourn.

His remains reached here yesterday, and will be interred with the honors of war, in the Frankfort cemetery. His funeral will take place at the Christian Church, at two o'clock to-day.

Suspension of the Banks.

The telegraph announces that the banks of our great commercial centres, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, have suspended specie payment. We apprehend that this will have a disastrous effect upon the business of the country.

If it would not be deemed treasonable to copy articles from the Louisville Democrat, we would quote its opinion of one of the members of the cabinet—well, we will pluck up a spirit and do it any how. Here it is:

Wells, the Secretary of the Navy, gave his brother-in-law a contract, by which he made money at the rate of \$200,000 per annum. He is severely censured by the investigating committee of Congress, and should be removed.

Pro-Slavery Feeling in England.—Mr. Bourcicault, in an advertisement acknowledges the "hourly receipt" of many letters, entreating that the termination of *The Octoroon* should be modified, and the slave heroine saved from an unhappy end. He can not, he says, "resist the kind feeling expressed throughout this correspondence, nor refuse compliance with a request so easily granted. A new last act of the drama, composed by the public and edited by the author, will be represented. He trusts the audience will accept it as a very grateful tribute to their judgment and taste, which he should be the last to dispute."

The gold fever rages at Vancouver's Island according to the latest advices sent to England, and a correspondent writes that it is common to meet men who have found sums of from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and lately three men arrived from Fraser River who made \$80,000 between them in six weeks. Another man brought \$80,000, the result of his summer's earnings, and several miners brought smaller sums. The steamer in which these men came down from the river brought about \$250,000 in dust. The amount of gold taken out of a single district, named Cariboo, appears really fabulous.

Here is an old epigram in two lines—or rather an epigram, sharp enough to wake up the vixen if she were not very dead indeed:

"Here lies my wife, Polly, a terrible scold;
If I had a son, I'd tell him to hold her!"

The Tea, Coffee and Sugar Tax—The Inequality.

We have already noticed the fact, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, that Congress has passed a law imposing a duty upon all kinds of tea twenty cents a pound, on coffee five cents on sugar two and half, three, five and eight cents, and on molasses eight cents per gallon. The New York Tribune remarks:

"With regard to the duty on tea this is to be said: while the qualities and prices of different kinds of tea are so various, there is manifest injustice in making no discrimination in the duties. The tea used by the poor—costing forty cents per pound—should not be made to pay as much as that of the rich, costing one dollar or more. We do not complain that twenty cents is too much for the lowest rate; but if it is the lowest, it should not also be the highest, while there is such a wide difference between the quality and price of the tea used by the two classes. If it is right for the poor to pay in this way, it is certainly right for the rich to pay proportionately; and this, under the system proposed, they will not do."

We welcome the New York Tribune upon the old Democratic platform of *ad valorem* duties, instead of *specific*, which latter was the idea that it favored for many years, and was incorporated in the bill that has just passed Congress. The argument that it now makes is familiar to the readers of this journal, which has always denounced the outrage of charging on a cheap article precisely as much duty as on a dear one, costing twice or three times as much, thus imposing an odious discrimination against the poor, who use the cheaper article or fabric, making them pay far more for the support of the Government than the rich. This tea, coffee and sugar tax is severe enough, even with a just discrimination in the duties. Let the cry go forth for an *ad valorem* modification of the bill.

The Constitution and the Union must Fall or Stand Together.

In 1851-'2 Daniel Webster uttered the following, which furnishes a lesson for the times:

"If I have attempted to expound the Constitution, I have attempted to expound that which I have studied with diligence and veneration from my early manhood to the present day. If I have endeavored to defend and uphold the Union of the States, it is because my fixed judgment and my unalterable affections have impelled me, and still impel me, to regard that Union as the only security for general prosperity and national glory. *Yes gentlemen, the Constitution and the Union, place them together; if they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together.*"

That shows where Mr. Webster would have been found, if he had lived to the present time. He would not belong to that school of politicians who believe the Union can be saved by destroying the Constitution. Mr. Webster believed they "must stand or fall together."

Mr. Ely, our Congressman, taken by the rebels at the battle of Manassas, has been exchanged, and has reached Washington. The New York Tribune says:

"Mr. Ely speaks in terms of high praise of the treatment extended to him by the people of Richmond. Thousands flocked to see him, and he received many presents, one of which—a writing-desk from a young lady—brings with him. Scarcely a day passed that he was not surrounded by a throng of admirers. He was given three good dinners. The books given him from time to time, but which he was obliged to leave behind, would make a very respectable library."

The Chicago papers claim that there is conclusive evidence that Illinois possesses from eight to ten millions of acres of land which will afford good merchantable cotton, from three hundred to five hundred pounds to the acre. During the coming year, says the Tribune, if Illinois cannot market her corn crop, she must turn her attention to cotton, flax, castor beans, sorghum, and other semi-tropical products.

To second the efforts of the New York Chamber of Commerce to secure a line of government steamships between California, Japan, and China, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to Congress on the subject. The annual freight paid in San Francisco to inward bound ships amount to \$4,250,000, while the out-freights of cereals alone have equalled seventy-five medium clipper loads per annum.

Wendell Phillips, formerly an avowed disunionist, on the score that slavery was protected by the Constitution within the Union, now proclaims himself a Unionist, on the score that he thinks the Union can be made the instrument of the destruction of slavery. He does not say what becomes of the Constitution under the latter arrangement. He is a fair representative of the Abolition party.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels Independence states that an urgent request has been sent by the ex-Queen, Maria Amelia, to the two Orleans Princes serving in the Federal army, to return as quickly as possible to Claremont.

The people of Boston and New England, who rejoiced at the capture of Mason and Slidell, and jested Captain Wilkes for his participation in it, are now said to be just as well pleased at their release! They are a strange people!

An unlucky writer for *El Pueblo*, of Madrid, has been condemned to 26 months imprisonment and a heavy fine, with the deprivation of his political rights, for having published in that journal a poetical satire on a high government official.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette].

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.

Advices from Kentucky state that an attack is hourly expected at the Green River Bridge. Gen. McCook had ordered all of the regulars over the bridge. Some three hundred of Buckner's cavalry from Bowling-Green made a reconnaissance, and were within two miles of the bridge yesterday. It is supposed that they intended making an attack in force to destroy the bridge. A regiment of fusiliers and a regiment of light artillery went forward to Green River yesterday.

We wonder what has become of the disquisitions of the great international law commentators, Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, General Cass, Reverdy Johnson, who demonstrated, through voluminous columns, that the seizure of Mason and Slidell by Capt. Wilkes was justifiable. Can they?

General Scott's Return—The Reason For It.

Much speculation has been elicited by the speedy return of General Scott to the United States from Europe, where he had expected to stay some time. The reason of the sudden change of determination has been a mystery. The editor of the New York Evening Post has had an interview with the old General, and thus explains it. He says:

"It is known that the General intended to remain abroad several months, and to extend his journey to Italy, but the plan of his tour was changed solely for reasons connected with the present relations of our Government with foreign powers. Without reference to the interviews which took place between the General and Prince Napoleon, and afterward with Minister Thouvenin, it is stated that he would, in any event, have embarked for home at a very early period, in view of the possibility of a war between the United States and England, in which France might eventually be involved. The General felt that so long as he remained in Europe his free communication with this country might be interrupted, and that his speedy return might be prevented."

The General, who has had unusual opportunities of ascertaining the convictions of eminent men abroad, and of judging what course will be taken by England and France, is profoundly impressed with the danger of the breaking out of hostilities between England and the United States at a very early period, and believes in the necessity of prompt action on the part of our Government to avert a collision. He is satisfied in what manner and for what causes will be explained hereafter that in no case can we expect any aid or even countenance from France, and believes that whatever action may be taken by the latter, will at least operate against us in the event of an appeal to arms.

The General, it may be added, is much gratified with what now appears to be the position of our Government, and regards the prospect of a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty as much better than it had seemed to be in Europe."

The Affair at Sacramento.

We have official accounts of this fight. On Saturday, as a command of one hundred and sixty-eight men, under Maj. Murray, of Jackson's regiment, were returning from a reconnaissance, they were pursued and surprised by some rebel cavalry at Sacramento. The men made but little resistance, and the gallantry of the officers cost the services of several of them. Gen. Crittenden sent Col. Jackson from Calhoun with about five hundred men, two hundred and sixty of them infantry, with instructions to gather up the stragglers and wounded and to beat up the enemy. When Jackson reached Sacramento, he learned that the rebels left immediately after the fight, and were past pursuit. He found five of our men killed, and heard of several wounded. Capt. Albert Bacon, of Jackson's regiment, was killed; Capt. Davis, Lieut. Jonett and Walters are probably captured. The rebel force was estimated at seven hundred.

In addition to the above we have a letter from Owensboro' which states that Lieut. Robert H. King, of Frankfort, was wounded, John Jackson, from Calhoun, and Phelps, of Owensboro', killed. This letter places the Federal loss at ten killed, eight taken prisoners, and about the same number wounded. We learn officially that forty of the whole party were missing at first, but it was hoped that some of them would find their way into camp. There were eight of the rebels killed and five taken prisoners. Col. Jackson buried the dead excepting his gallant friend, Bacon, whose remains were taken to Calhoun, from whence they will be forwarded to Frankfort. A Lieut. Col. Meriwether, of the rebel force, was among the killed.

Since the above accounts were written we have had a conversation with Lt. J. J. Roberts, of Col. J. S. Jackson's cavalry, who arrived in this city last evening with the remains of the gallant Captain Bacon, who fell in the engagement. Lieut. Roberts gives us the following particulars of the affair: Early on Saturday morning two squadrons of Col. Jackson's regiment, under command of Major Murray, left the camp near Calhoun, on a scouting expedition across Green River. When they arrived at South Carrollton, the squadrons separated, and the first returned towards Calhoun by way of Sacramento, at which place they were surprised by seven hundred rebels under command of Col. Forester. Our troops were fired upon by the rebels before they were aware of their presence, and, at first, believed they were attacked by Major McGowan, of Col. Jackson's cavalry, through mistake. The officers, though our ranks were broken, rallied the troops as soon as they discovered the true state of affairs, and, for half an hour, our officers and men, without exception, displayed the most heroic valor and determination in a hand-to-hand engagement of the bloodiest character, and only retreated when their ammunition gave out. Our loss consisted of Capt. A. G. Bacon, who had his horse shot from under him, and was killed in the retreat, and seven privates. Lieut. B. H. King, of Frankfort, was slightly wounded, and seven or eight privates were wounded more or less severely. The rebels stated their loss at thirty when they reached Greenville. Among the rebels killed was Lt. Col. Meriwether, of Hopkinsville.

The rebels left Capt. Bacon in the woods in a dying condition, having stripped him of his watch and rifled his pockets.

The British Gun-Boats and Cincinnati.

The London correspondent of the New Haven (Ct.) Register, after speaking of the violent Anti-American feeling which now prevails in England against this country, says:

"Such is the counsel that prevails in this country. Really, it partakes of the character of their own madhouse Bedlam. Volunteer corps are offering themselves to be embarked for Canada; and their steamships *Black Prince* and *Warrior* are spoken of as being nearly ready to bombard New York and Boston. Were not the subject too serious for us to ridicule, I should say the same authorities believe themselves capable, with their Armstrong guns, of reaching even St. Louis and Cincinnati."

So it seems, in case of a war with Great Britain, we are to look out for a fleet of British gun-boats at Cincinnati, via New Orleans and Cairo!

AMERICAN MATTERS IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, writing under date of November 20th, says:

America, American stock, and Americans, are just now a long way below par in this market, and those that are engaged in business with the United States are in great consternation. As straws show which way the wind blows, I will cite one case to show the state of public feeling here against the United States. A large American publishing house in London, who had built up an excellent business throughout Great Britain, and had met with extensive sales for their publications, have found an immense falling off in their business within the past few weeks, owing to the bitter feeling existing here against anything American. In Manchester, Liverpool, and other important places, business is very dull. American shipping is lying perfectly idle, underwriters will not insure, and shippers will not ship in American bottoms.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.

Mr. Ely arrived here this morning and proceeded to Washington on the first train.

He is in excellent health, and reports that the entire South is a unit, and will fight until they achieve their independence.

He has no hope of subjugating the South, and is in favor of letting the Southern States out of the Union.

Two more steamers have run the blockade off Charleston.

The Paris *Patrie* says the governments of France, Spain, and Prussia have been consulted by the English Government on the Trent affair, and all have replied that it was a flagrant violation of the rights of a neutral power.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The following is the bill introduced into the House to-day by Mr. Stevens, on leave:

First.—That all laws or parts of laws creating and establishing ports of entry or delivery in any State in rebellion, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Second.—Hereafter no vessel, either foreign or domestic, except such as belong to, or are employed by the Government of the United States, shall enter or leave any of said ports unless driven thereto by stress of weather.

Third.—If any vessel shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this act, the said vessel, cargo, and everything appertaining thereto shall be forfeited; the one-half to go to the captors and the other half to the United States; and every person is hereby authorized to make such seizure, and the captain or commander of such vessel shall be fined, not exceeding \$500.

Fourth.—The said vessel and cargo may be seized in any place at sea or in any port, and the goods may be taken wherever found, either on land or water.

Fifth.—The proceeds shall be divided among the captors, according to the law now regulating prizes.

Sixth.—The ship and cargo may be tried, as well as the officers, any court in the United States into whose jurisdiction the same may be taken.

Seventh.—The States now in rebellion are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and if any other States should hereafter become rebellious, the President shall proclaim the fact, and the provisions of this act shall then apply to such State or States. The President shall have power to declare any harbor or harbor, ports of entry when, in his judgment, it shall become expedient.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

The banks of this city have resolved to suspend specie payment, in consequence of the suspensions in New York.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.

The surrender of Mason and Slidell, and the suspension of specie payment by the New York banks, produced a feeling of relief in business circles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Mr. Cunard, of this city, agent of the Cunard line, states that the steamer Niagara will not sail for Liverpool until her regular day, January 1st.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

At a conference of our city banks on Saturday evening, by an enormous vote, they resolved upon an immediate suspension of specie payments. The heavy draft upon their coin caused by their large advances to the government, rendering this step, in their judgment, necessary. We presume it will be quite generally followed in the large cities, though the draft upon our city banks results from causes which tend rather to strengthen than weaken the banks of the interior.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.

By instructions from Lord Lyons, the Niagara, which arrived here on Saturday, will leave to-morrow (Tuesday) for Liverpool, taking out Mason and Slidell. The Pershing, under the command of the British Consul, will come to Boston and take the place of the Niagara for Monday, the regular day.

The Presidents and Directors of the banks of this city held a meeting this morning, and resolved to suspend specie payment forthwith.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31.

Passengers by the Asia here report a rumor that the blocking up of Charleston harbor with stone is likely to lead to a difficulty with European powers. It is further rumored that England's warlike preparations will continue in view thereof, and that the surrender of Mason and Slidell are not the whole of England's demands.

The steamship Asia will sail at 6 P. M. for New York.

Papers brought by the Asia contain no real news.

The Paris correspondence of the Journal says the belief that hostilities between England and America will not be arranged, has become more general. The admiralty had notified that instructions had been sent to protect British shipping in the India and China seas.

There will be no telegraphic news reports from New York to-morrow, the day being observed as a general holiday.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.

The Citizens' Bank suspended specie payment to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

George Opdyke, the Mayor elect, took the usual oath yesterday. It was administered by Mayor Wood.

Times Correspondence.—Lord Lyons was in conference to-day with Secretary Seward, relative to the time and manner of the release of Mason and Slidell. They will not be released for some days, as there is no British vessel likely to leave for some time. They will probably go in the British mail steamer, which leaves next Wednesday week. It was proposed that they should go out on a British man-of-war, but our Government decided upon a less ostentatious mode.

The "contraband" question is thus discussed by a Kentucky correspondent of a Cincinnati paper:

"You can have some idea of how the contraband question is magnifying here when I tell you that live or six are in the employment of every company in our regiment; and then how the number swells when we take into consideration the number of regiments here, each of which have their equal share. And still they come, day and night. Wherever our army makes its appearance slaves are warthogs."

"The idea of freedom is a contagious disease among them, and when it once takes possession of them it seems to ignite, and the flame spreads over the whole neighborhood. A lady, clad in the Southern aristocracy, came in the other day and demanded her 'servant.' He was delivered over, and the mistress started with him back in bondage; but I was somewhat surprised the next morning to see the forlorn Ethiopian, without employment, gawking around in our camp, and he said, 'do next time send me I will put you to something.' And thus it is with every one. 'They have no idea of being remanded back in bondage.'"

The Cincinnati Gazette says it appears that the demand for the release of Mason and Slidell was "somewhat peremptory." Well, it does have that look, sure enough.

[From the London Times, December 11.]

What the London Times Thinks of the Blockade.

We have not only abstained from interfering with a blockade which was paralyzing our manufacturing industry, but we have even carried our recognition of this blockade to the utmost limits of indulgence. Strictly speaking, the blockade has never been legally valid, and a rigorous interpretation of international law would have justified us in treating it as ineffectual. We allowed it, however, to operate as if it had been actually enforced, and we abstained from any attempt to get at the cotton we needed.

ENGLAND'S IMPUDENCE.—As will be seen by our dispatches this morning, passengers at Halifax, who arrived on the Asia, say that England has other claims besides the Trent affair, and that she will take up as her own, or paramount thereto, the blocking up of Charleston harbor. Perhaps she is not satisfied—nobody expected she would be—nobody was foolish enough to think it. But now, that we have put ourselves on the right side of the law, the next complaint and demand will issue from Washington. There is no doubt in the world—there can be none—that we shall have to fight England; and we shall have a heavy job on hand. But the year, which ushers in so brightly, will close under the grave of English monarchy, if she should finally push us into a fight.—*Lon. Dem.*

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Lucas et al. vs Green et al., Warren; affirmed.

Air vs Winston, Campbell; reversed.

OTHERS.

Vance vs Smith, Madison; response to petition for rehearing denied, and petition for rehearing overruled.

Newell et al. vs Newell's administrator, Franklin; overruled.

Cleveland's administrator vs Elgin, Woodford; Coleman and Dawson vs Martin, Woodford; Robinson vs Winfield, Scott; were submitted on briefs.

Brightwell vs Brightwell's heirs, Woodford; argued by Lindsay for appellees and submitted.

TUESDAY, Dec. 31, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Coleman and Dawson vs Martin, Woodford; affirmed.

Griffin vs Roberts, (No. 2) Rockcastle; affirmed.

Steele vs Vance, Henderson; affirmed.

Robinson et al. vs Warfield, Scott; reversed.

McIntyre vs Moore et al., Lawrence; reversed.

OTHERS.

Berry et al. vs Hamilton et al., Bath; petition for rehearing overruled.

Crockett vs Goin et al., Franklin; Thompson vs Gruchfield, Edgar; Johnson vs Calvert et al., Franklin; Franklin vs Lawrenceburg Turnpike Company vs Dudley, Franklin—were submitted on briefs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHAWL FOUND.

A gentleman lost a shawl on the Louisville and Lexington passenger train, going East, the evening of the 26th. The owner, calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement, can get the shawl.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
Jan 17-wt-wf

EDGAR KEENON, J. L. GIBBONS

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
Feb 25-wt-wf MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
Feb 25-wt-wf

TERMS CASH.
I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.
Jan 17-wf

MARRIED.
By Rev Wm. Mel, Abbott, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 31st, 1861, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL and MISS ANNES JANE AYRES, all of Frankfort, Ky.

FOR SALE!
HAVING made arrangements to remove to another city, I propose to sell all of my

STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND,
and my entire business in this city. I will also

MY RESIDENCE
on goods terms.

All those indebted to me are requested to call and settle up, as I am compelled to close up business here.

Jan. 2, 1862-31.

Proclamation by the Governor.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been known to me that JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., did, on the day of December, 1861, kill and murder one Daniel Brewer, in the county of Henry, has since made his escape, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERRIAM MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of the said John Roberts, Jr., and his delivery to the jailer of Henry county within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN, Governor.
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Description.
Roberts is about twenty years old; blue eyes; very fair skin; about five feet nine inches high, with a scar over his right eye about two inches long.

SITUATION WANTED.
A GERMAN, WHO CAN GET GOOD RECOMMENDATION, desires a situation, either to raise a new vineyard or to work in one. Address FRANK CHARLES JÜNGER, Frankfort, Ky.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the London Post (Government) Dec. 7.]
Jeff. Davis' Message in England—What Her Cabinet and Politicians think of and Hope from the Paper.

The principal intelligence conveyed by the Edinburgh from America consists in the message of the President of the Southern Confederation; and we are glad to notice the friendly tone in which it treats of the relations of the South to this country, while we are embarked in a critical negotiation with the North; and while we are also about to enter upon our intervention in Mexico, a country bordering upon the Southern States. This is, in fact, the most satisfactory and significant information that the present American packets have brought. The "Trent question" remains in statu quo. The opinion of the law officers of the Washington Cabinet, which is now repeated, had reached us by the Persia on Monday last, but the popular excitement which the question had provoked appears to have in some measure cooled down. For the moment, therefore, Southern politics arrest our chief attention. The message of President Davis to the Southern Congress is, in our judgment, the more satisfactory for the firm and determined attitude in which it confronts the Unionist party and the Cabinet of Washington, for if we concede the conquest of the South to be next to impossible, it is by the exhibition of Southern strength rather than of Southern weakness that peace is to be restored between the two belligerents. President Davis recounts that throughout seven months of hostilities the confederates have almost uniformly held their own, and that in several instances they have thrown their opponents into a defensive attitude.

President Davis is therefore fully entitled to the bold ground which he assumes when he declares that "the South will be content to live at peace with the North, but that the separation is final." He adds that the South will accept of no compromise. He is now, perhaps for the first time, in a position to make use of this language. Indeed, one is led to ask, after the trial and exhaustion of so many designs, and the expenditure of so much money on the part of the North, what is yet to introduce decisive features into the campaign? The federalists have enjoyed immense advantages in point of men and money, and also (as we showed yesterday) in drawing warlike supplies from this country, through their superior command of the sea. President Davis will no doubt derive fresh confidence when he reads the two royal proclamations which, in the latter respect, have now placed the North and South on a footing of equality. But there has been scarcely a single State overrun by the Northern army, and the whole course of the campaign, in which it is much questioned whether the naval expeditions of the federal government to Hatteras and Port Royal have done much more than slightly to reduce the privateering activity of the South. The assertion of the Southern President must, therefore, be admitted to be substantially true, that "the reconstruction of the Union, which the federalists seek to effect by force of arms, has become more and more palpably impossible." He maintains, also, that the cause which he represents is not only the only one which has been strengthened since the civil war began. With a view of observing strict neutrality between the contending States, we have carefully refrained from officially recognizing the South; but the time has certainly arrived at which we cease altogether to believe in the possible reunion of the States, and at which we must, at all events, recognize the independent confederation of the South as an actual fact.

President Davis speaks with just indignation of the seizure of his Envoys to the Courts of France and England; and there is a passage in his message which does not throw a probable light on the distinctive mission on which Mr. Sillid and Mr. Mason were sent to Europe. He remarks, with some evident pride, that the Confederate States have been content to fight their own battle, and have solicited no assistance from foreign Powers. But he declares that they have a right to bring before Europe the question of the application of the existing blockade of their own ports to the acknowledged principle of international law, that blockades, if they are to be respected by third Powers, must be effective. He is about to represent to the European governments, accordingly, the total inefficiency of these blockades, and to put the assertion upon evidence. It is a fair inference that this was one of the questions upon which Messrs. Sillid and Mason were sent to Europe. But there is another statement in our present American intelligence which threatens to put the blockade question in a light altogether new. It is announced that twenty-five vessels have set sail, apparently from New York, heavily loaded with stores, with the view of their being sunk at the mouth of a Southern harbor. Now, in all probability, ingress or egress would be as difficult at a Southern port, with five-and-twenty sunken vessels in front of the harbor, as it was at Sebastopol, where the Russians sunk several of their ships with the view of preventing the entrance of English and French vessels of war. But if the Federal Government desire by this expedient to relieve their own ships by thus blocking up Southern ports, they must be perfectly aware that there is at once an end of the blockade in every instance in which their new plan is to apply. *Sunken vessels will not constitute a blockade. Let them be as "effective" as they may; and whenever the Federal Government shall thus substitute sunken vessels for its ships-of-war, then the blockade is at once terminated by the consent of all nations.*

We draw attention to the rational and friendly manner in which the Southern President alludes to the attitude maintained hitherto by America with respect to this country, because we regard our relations with the Southern States as henceforward of very considerable importance. These States have now attained such a position that we must bring ourselves to believe in the permanence of their independent confederation. We have differences with the North in which the Southerners are directly interested; and we have just concluded a treaty with the Juarez Government of Mexico for a settlement of our long-standing claims upon that country, under the "Aldham Convention," and other recorded obligations. Our naval expedition to the Gulf of Mexico is charged with the execution of these terms; and, probably, before February next the system of sequestration of customs revenue at Vera Cruz and Tampico will have been put into action, and the proceeds be accumulating for distribution under the mixed commission between the despoiled residents and the wronged bondholders. We must look upon this intervention as one that may be in operation during a considerable period of time; and while the Northern government is too distant to admit of its attitude entering materially into this question, the Southern confederation, on the other hand, stretches for a great distance along the frontier of Mexico, so as to render its friendly disposition to the authors of the intervention of no slight consequence. The Northern government has invariably rallied at our neutrality; but the Southern, with statesmanship and moderation, has recognized in it a policy which could be either party; and whether with a view to our transactions in Mexico, or to our relations with the Cabinet of Washington, the friendly forbearance of the Southern Confederacy is an important point in our favor.

[From the London Times, Dec. 7.]
 The President of the Confederate States has delivered his message to the meeting of the Southern Congress. The usage in the Northern confederation is for Congress to meet on the first Monday in December, which this year fell on the 2d, and in a few days we may expect to have Mr. Lincoln's message to the republic of which he is chief magistrate. But in the Confederate States the practice of the older federation has not been adopted, so that President Davis has the start of his rival by a few days, and is able to make an impression by a bold and confident manifesto. While President Lincoln is still engaged on his lengthy disquisition upon the Trent question, the Southern message shows it to be a *State paper of great interest and importance*. Its author has always been recognized, even by his enemies, as one of the most vigorous and astute politicians that America has produced, and he is especially remarkable for literary skill in compositions of this kind. We may expect, therefore, that the dignity of the South will not suffer from the pen of its first President. The message of a few months since was an able apology for secession, and a vigorous defence of the Southern position. The present message seems to be a congratulation on victories achieved, and an announcement that the national independence may be considered secure. And certainly a less accomplished writer than President Davis might become eloquent with the history of the past year as his subject.

But the part of the message which at this moment is especially interesting, is that which refers to the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners and the relations between the two republics and the great Powers of Europe. It is plain that Mr. Davis discerns the cloud which is forming on this side of the Atlantic. "The claim of the United States to seize them in the streets of London," says President Davis, "would have been as well founded as the seizure on board the Trent." As far as we learn by telegraph, he does not presume to give us advice, or to say that we are bound to demand reparation, but we cannot help thinking that the probability of a rupture between England and the North, and the President to use a high tone with respect to foreign assistance. "The Confederates," says Mr. Davis, "ask no aid from foreign powers." This is the language which a new State must hold if it wishes to give its neighbors an excuse for recognizing its independence. The only consideration in such a case is whether the community which demands to be recognized has the force and consistency which entitle it to recognition. If it be *de facto* a nation, it is entitled to maintain its own independence, then, and the separation is not a question of expediency, but of right. It is judged in connection with its diplomatic attitude, and treating it as a member of the family of nations. But if it calls on the world to help it, it does by this very act take away the right of neutral powers to treat it as an equal. It proclaims that the State against which it has revolted still has the power to conquer it, and consequently it is the duty of neutrals to consider it merely as a province in a state of insurrection. President Davis fully knows that no European State would recognize his government unless it deemed it as a ruler capable of holding his own position.

As to the general course of events in the present hour of suspense, any ordinary news from America must seem flat and uninteresting. We feel that we are divided by a great gulf from the time before the outbreak on the Trent. The events of the war which excited our curiosity a fortnight ago now lose much of their interest, since we know that their import is now subordinate to a larger issue. While the two parties are carrying on their usual desultory campaign—this side bombarding a desecrated monument, that side burning a federal town—we know that a message is on its way from England to America, the reception of which may change the civil war into a great and world-wide struggle. Nothing can interest us now unless it relates to the one question—Will Messrs. Mason and Sillid be given up? Every thing that bears on this will be greedily read by the British public; everything that tends to show the temper of the Americans, or to give a clue to the intention of their government, will be minutely investigated and discussed. Unhappily, the dispatches we publish to-day give little information on this point. So far as we are able to judge from them, the Americans seem to be unconscious of the momentous controversy which they have raised. It is said that an uneasy feeling prevails, but we cannot but think that, being so accustomed to find the British give way in similar cases, they will in a few days have taken it for granted that everything is right, and that the little stumbling England will acquiesce, not only in what they have done, but in what they announce their intention of doing.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]
The Attitude of France.

One of the most embarrassing considerations for the British government at the present moment is the attitude of France with reference to the impending difficulties between it and our own Administration. The Emperor is an inscrutable mystery to the English; and as they are not able to understand him, they must trust him. Hence, if one of the Paris papers (usually supposed to be under his direction) expresses the cause of England and insists upon the vindication of her "outraged" honor, the question is immediately asked, "What business is it of *La Patrie*? Why should M. de la Guernoniere be so anxious about our honor?" And suspicion is at once aroused as to the intentions of the journalist. We do not perceive from the tone of the English press generally that the British people are at all thankful to France for her sympathy. This is not a very generous feeling, certainly, but it is entirely unjustifiable. We may sum up the arguments of the English press on this point as follows: The policy of the Emperor is *co-operation*, under no matter what pretext, so that he may have a controlling voice in the business. It is so in the Crimean war, in China, and in Syria; it would have been so in India, had not the British government peremptorily objected; it is so in Mexico at the present moment; and the Emperor designs it to be so in case of war with the United States. He will not allow England to enter upon a maritime war alone, so that she may have an opportunity of winning preponderance by military success. Yet he does not wish to prevent her entirely from going to war, because her preoccupation would remove one of the great obstacles to his designs elsewhere. Thus he desires a war so conducted that France may take the lead and deprive her rival of the glory and the profit to be derived from it. Such is the opinion in England with regard to the attitude likely to be assumed by France if war should break out with us; and it must be owned that there is much plausibility in it.

The result, however, of such a policy, after all, would not be beneficial to us, nor is the tone of the French press at all satisfactory. The hostility of some of their papers, and the evident uncertainty in the tone of others, betray the fact that intentions not altogether friendly to us exist in an influential quarter. Co-operation with England, no matter what the motive, would not be less *co-operation* against us, though accompanied with professions of profound regret. We fear, too, that there are other considerations that are not without their influence on the Emperor Napoleon. The state of France internally—as people are everywhere now beginning to know—an exceedingly disastrous one. It is just one of those situations in which the most violent expedients may seem possible remedies. The financial crisis through which M. Fould has been taken to guide the government may prove insurmountable, and no course would then be open for the minister but to appeal to the country for a loan. That a loan for the purpose of making good the deficiency caused by the admitted extravagance of the government would be popular cannot be imagined for a moment; but a war loan is a different thing, and nobody knows better than the Emperor that a war entered into with the intention of thwarting England and preventing her from gaining *prestige* would find ardent supporters. Were England occupied on our seaboard, in conjunction with France, the great obstacle to the schemes of the latter in Europe would be weakened, if not removed.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News asserts that the French politicians openly say, "Once let us co-operate with England in the Atlantic, and we are safe. Our first gain will be the island of Sardinia, and perhaps Naples." Another English journal, the Morning Star, asserts that it has been well known in London for some time past that the Emperor of the French has urged on the British Government the expediency of a joint recognition of the slave confederation. What authority the Star has for such an assertion does not appear; but that paper is our zealous and nutting friend and advocate, and therefore its statements are not open to such suspicion as those of the Times, the Herald, the Chronicle, and other hostile journals. It says: "Let not the people of England be deceived by our thimble-rig politicians. The best informed and well known of the Trent affair will lead to no conflict with America. The early recognition of the slave confederation might, and most likely would, be to prepare for this contingency we owe the mighty preparations and warlike fervor which is now so fiercely fanned by the pro-slavery party, aided by the government hawks, greedy jobbers, credulous fools, and worse than all, by a vengeful press. We must mistake the temper of the people of these isles if they do not resent, as a ten thousand fold greater insult than the Trent outrage, the sight of their colors and cross flag intertwined with the blood-stained piratical banner of the new-born slave confederation. Unless earnest men be up and doing, this great wickedness will be perpetrated ere many days be past."

Now England would not take such a step as this without a perfect understanding with France, and we believe that the Star speaks from its honest convictions in asserting the foregoing. As regards the Mexican expedition, it is evident that there is a perfect understanding between the two Powers in connection with Spain, and it is not to be expected that the Emperor would adopt a new line of policy likely to thwart the objects which the three allies hope to attain in Mexico. The prospect is not encouraging, it must be owned, but no good will be done by endeavoring to ignore it. We must look at it steadily and examine it in all its bearings. The Trent affair ought not to lead to any complication with England—it can either be explained or redressed, as its merits require; or, if we are in the right, England ought not to hesitate to admit that we are so. The idea of going to war for such an affair is preposterous; but not so are the preparations now making at the naval arsenals of Great Britain. They can be fairly accounted for only on the ground that some ulterior design is in contemplation, such as that denounced by the Star.

In connection with this we may notice the statement that the dispatches entrusted to Jeff. Davis to Sillid for the French government had reached their destination in safety, and had been handed to M. Thouvenel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Now, (naming for a moment his credentials), such an act is surely a very grave cause for complaint against the French Minister for deigning to receive such documents. We can scarcely help believing that the entire story is a *concord* set on foot by the Confederate agents in Paris; but if it should turn out otherwise, the French Government could hardly have done more hostile act than accepting in such a manner—(i.e., through the wife of a man now in prison at Fort Warren)—these papers as an ambassador's credentials. Such an act would most clearly argue a determination to recognize the Southern Confederacy on the part of the French Government, and would corroborate the assertion of the Morning Star that the Emperor has urged such a step on the British Government. We are unwilling to believe it. We would fain hope that the two great powers of Europe, which have so long arrogated to themselves the character of an *arbiters* of modern civilization, will not be so easily misled by the selfish and wicked act. If they should be, history will have no language sufficiently strong to denounce their conduct. The forcible disruption of this great republic, if they could accomplish it, would be a far baser act than the partition of Poland, because in the latter case the interests of the world at large were not involved, but in ours the progress of humanity itself will be imperilled.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS AT NEW ORLEANS.—We publish below some extracts from a letter written by a merchant transacting business in New Orleans, where he resides. The letter is dated the 12th inst. It says:

Three large steamers have run the blockade the past week, and have taken full cargoes of cotton. The Schooners leaving for Havana every day. The message of Mr. Lincoln came through by express, and was published in an extra.

There are over 400 cannons mounted in the fortifications defending the city. We have over 30,000 (2) troops, and expect 20,000 more from the country.

No distress exists even among the poorer classes in the city, as they are well provided for by the free market.

Houses are selling for thirty per cent. more than formerly. Bank and other stocks are also advancing. The banks will declare larger dividends than usual. There are over \$20,000,000 on deposit in these institutions. Produce and other goods are on the decline.

The war has thus far cost only \$50,000,000, so great have been the private contributions.

At an exhibition given at the opera, by the ladies last week, the sum netted for the soldiers was \$3,875.

The St. Louis Hotel has been converted into a grand harem, to raise money for the troops. Ladies are giving their diamond pins, bracelets, and other valuables for the object. Instead of making purchases for Christmas presents, they buy tickets and give them away. It is believed that the fair will be a great success.—*Boston Transcript.*

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman in Boston has sent us a recipe for the cure of rheumatism. He assures us that after suffering from this disease for four or five months, he was radically cured by this remedy. Afterward, he was induced to recommend it to others, with like beneficial results. Persons afflicted with this malady are in the habit of resorting to all kinds of remedies to relieve it, and they cannot be injured by trying this one. Here it is, and also a recipe for "Cough Drops," which he sends in the same letter:

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, (especially the Sciatic.)—Two drachms Iodide of Potassium, four ounces Cinnamon Water, (mixed.) One teaspoonful three times daily before eating. Perhaps its efficacy may be more doubtful in Inflammatory Rheumatism.

Also excellent for the relief or cure of Dyspepsia, and for many Humors of that Blood.

COUGH DROPS.—One ounce Sirup Tolu, one ounce Paregoric, one ounce Mucilage Gum-Arabic, two drachms Tincture Tolu, (mixed.) For an adult, one teaspoonful two or three times a day.

ANOTHER DELEGATION FROM WARSAW.—There was an arrival yesterday morning, upon the mail boat, of another delegation of rebel sympathizers, captured in the vicinity of Warsaw, Ky. Their names, as we are informed, are D. C. Lillard, J. D. Lillard, Dr. A. Ayres, Thomas Murphy, J. M. Merrill, and J. D. Spencer. They came up in charge of Lieutenant Ayres, of the Twelfth Ohio, who accompanied them from the mail boat where they were marched to the City Barracks, where they will remain until further orders. Col. Whittlesby and his detachment appear to be doing a thriving business in Warsaw.

Lon. Journal, 31st.

THE MECHANIC ARTS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
 The recent explorations of tropical Africa, by M. du Chailu, on the West, and Mr. Petherick, on the East, has given us much interesting information in regard to that singular region. About 150 miles from the coast, M. du Chailu found a tribe of naked, brown-colored negroes, who had never seen a white man before. At first they believed him to be a spirit, and were filled with superstitious dread at his appearance. This tribe is known as the Fans; the men are tall, finely formed, and warlike, and are the terror of the surrounding tribes, but the women are exceedingly ugly. The Fans are cannibals, purchasing the bodies of the negro tribes around them for food, and selling the bodies of their own dead in return. The price of a human body among them is generally a small tusk of an elephant. M. du Chailu saw a woman carrying a piece of the thigh of a human body just as he should carry a piece of beef from market.

The Fans are as superior in intelligence to the tribes around them as they are in military prowess. They understand the art of smelting and working iron, and manufacture their own knives, spear heads, axes, &c., which are remarkable for their excellent temper, and are often beautifully ornamented with artistic designs. They also make gongs of a kind of reed, tightly woven and afterwards coated with a kind of gum. They make pans and pipes of clay, and quite a complicated musical instrument of reeds and gourds. The cloth manufactured by this tribe is not extensive in quantity or variety, but it is sufficient for the demand, which is very limited, as the clothing of the men consists of a narrow strip around the loins, while the women have literally "nothing to wear." The cloth worn by the men is made from the inner bark of trees. The women go naked, not from poverty, but from choice. As M. du Chailu walked along a woman gravely asked him why he did not wear his clothes, and said that she was sure that they must be a great hindrance to him, and that if he would take them off he would walk more easily.

The Eastern part of tropical Africa has been explored by Mr. John Petherick, F. R. G. S., who has traveled in that country sixteen years. He found a tribe very similar to the Fans, described by M. du Chailu. These were the Neam Nams, a warlike and formidable race of cannibals. They cultivate in gardens cotton, vegetables, melons, gourds, and pepper, and have a large field of rice and beans. The work is performed by slaves, one person sometimes owning hundreds of them. If a slave runs away and is caught, he is invariably killed and eaten; and slaves are frequently purchased expressly for food. The state of the mechanic arts among the Neam Nams is about the same as among the Fans. They use the same sort of bellows in smelting iron. It is made of two cylinders formed from hollow trees and covered with loose skin. Their hammer, like that of the Fans, is an iron cone held like a pestle by the little end.

The Neam Nam women are in advance of their sisters among the Fans, in the article of clothing. They wear garments of green leaves fastened to a girdle around the waist and falling all around the body down to the knees. As they are scrupulously neat in their persons, and as the leaves soon wilt, they change their clothing very frequently. The Neam Nam women probably have more new dresses in the course of a year than any other women in the world.

The marriage relations of these tribes are very curious. The men purchase as many wives as they can afford, paying the parents of the bride sometimes as much as a hundred head of cattle. Among the Hassany tribe the girl is sold to the highest bidder, (as in some of our own fashionable circles), but the marriage holds good only a certain number of days in the week, the rest of the time the wife being free from all matrimonial obligations. M. du Chailu witnessed one of these sales, and describes a long series of chaffering in regard to the proportion of the time during which the woman should be bound by the marriage contract.

In another tribe—the Apingi—if a man falls in love with his neighbor's wife, and his affections are reciprocated, he has only to tender the husband the amount he has paid for the wife in the first instance, when, by the custom of the tribe, he must be permitted to marry her as a new lover. There are no old maid Mr. Petherick found no girls over eighteen who were not either married or betrothed. Savage life has some advantages over civilization!

The geographical societies are making efforts to have the great region explored which lies between the two tracts examined by M. du Chailu and Mr. Petherick, when many other matters of interest will doubtless be developed.

The War Feeling in England.
 [From the London Prototype.]

A letter received by a gentleman in our city, from the Hon. Mr. Portman, contains a startling picture of the war feeling in England. It is represented as most intense, and as pervading all classes of the community. The British colonies are especially alive to the crisis which is at hand; and we learn that several regiments of men have offered their services to the Imperial Government to come out to Canada and fight for old England on Canadian soil, or American soil if need be. There is little doubt that the offer of these brave men will be accepted, in part at least.

We also learn from the highest authority that the British Government look on war as inevitable, and are taking precautionary measures accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Portman will come back to his constituency immediately, and should the necessity arise, he will walk, he says, from Halifax sooner than be absent from his place when the Houses meet.

A SKIRMISH.—Dispatches were received in this city and Frankfort yesterday stating that a party of scouts from Col. James S. Jackson's regiment had encountered a superior rebel force near Sacramento, in McLean county, Ky., on Saturday, and that the result was a loss of five Federals killed and twenty prisoners. There is no statement made in the dispatches as to the loss on the part of the rebels, and we infer that the scouting party from Col. Jackson's cavalry were surprised, and the rebels escaped unhurt with their prisoners.

We regret to learn that our gallant friend, Capt. Albert G. Bacon, of Frankfort, is among the slain. Capt. Bacon was the commander of the unfortunate scouting party, and of course fell at the head of his men. He was about forty-two years of age, a resident of Frankfort, having many relatives in that city and in Louisville. He was most efficient in the discharge of all his official duties, and was universally beloved by his superiors as well as by those under his command. The deceased was unmarried. Arrangements have been made for the burial of the body in the cemetery at Frankfort.

Lon. Journal, 31st.

W. H. KEENE,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
 A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—*neither better.*

Just received a supply of these celebrated "Liquors" and "Compagnie."

Garden Seeds.
 A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.
 Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.
 The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.
 I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars &c., &c. of the best quality and at the lowest prices and with great care.

I would ask an examination of my stock to insure that my customers are not misled, and that I will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me.

W. H. KEENE.
 1024 W. & W. F.

MILITARY BOARD.
 FRANKFORT, Oct. 2d, 1861.
 ORDERED, that one month's pay in advance shall be paid to all volunteers recruited and mustered into the service of this State or of the General Government within this State, subsequent to 10th Sept. 1861.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Position of the National Forces in Kentucky.

It is estimated from statistics that are reliable, that General Buell has to-day an army in the field of not less than 110,000 men, to which the States of Indiana and Ohio are adding about two thousand daily, and to which they will add, by the consolidation and dispatch of regiments, fully thirty thousand men between this and the 1st of January. We believe, therefore, that with the beginning of the new year, General Buell will have an army of 150,000 men, or as large a force as General McClellan confesses to have on the Potomac. It will be the army of the West, and upon it will depend, in no slight degree, the issue of this war. General Buell has now been in command about a month, and has thus far been occupied in "massing" the troops, after the Potomac pattern. They have been organizing into brigades and divisions, and so quickly that we are only able to gather, from scattered hints in newspaper correspondence, who are the division and brigade commanders, and to what portion of the grand army different regiments have been assigned. We believe, however, there are seven grand divisions, each containing three brigades, and the brigades made up of from three to five regiments, with artillery and cavalry attached. The brigades will average eight thousand men throughout. The division commanders are as we have been able to ascertain them:

1. General Alex. McDowell, McCook, at Lebanon.
 2. General George H. Thomas, at Lebanon.
 3. General Ormsby M. Mitchell, at Elizabethtown.
 4. General William Nelson, at New Haven.
 5. General Thomas L. Crittenden, at Calhoun.
 6. General Richard W. Johnson, at Nolin River.

7. General Albin Schoepf, at Somerset. The commanders of brigades include Gen. Negley, of Pennsylvania; Gens. Dumont and Manson, of Indiana; Gen. Boyle, of Kentucky; Colonels Turchin, Carrington, (Eighteenth Regular,) Sill, Lytle, &c. The troops are mainly concentrated in the central portion of the State—at Elizabethtown, New Haven, Lebanon, Nolin River, &c., which are all within a radius of twenty miles. Gen. Schoepf's corps, at Somerset, forms the left wing of the army, and lies beyond it, at London, is the Tennessee brigade of Gen. Carter, who have been let loose from their restraint and permitted to follow their own instincts. The right wing of the army occupies the country along Green river, with headquarters at Calhoun, and fills the gap between the center and Federal positions at Paducah and Cairo. Regiments are also stationed at Lexington and along the Lexington and Covington Railroad, and at points on the Ohio river below Louisville. There are now but few troops remaining in Louisville.

We have the promise that this division of the army, at least, shall fulfill the public expectation with a record of something done. General Buell has the best men the West can furnish, and he can have more if there is need for them; only the West will require that they be used against the enemy, and not, as under his insane predecessor, for self-destruction.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC BOOKS.
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 23, 1861.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until the 1st day of January 1862, prox., at 3 o'clock P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State. The Books and Documents to be distributed are: the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Registration Report; Acts and Journals, and three volumes of Documents accompanying each set of Journals, and other documents necessary by law to be distributed.

The State is divided into eight districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.
 Fulton, Hickman, Marshall, Graves, McCracken, Lyon, Crittenden, Caldwell, Webster, Union, Ballard.

DISTRICT NO. 2.
 Hopkins, Henderson, McLean, Christian, Todd, Simpson, Butler, Logan, Warren, Allen, Monroe, Barren.

DISTRICT NO. 3.
 Hart, Edmonson, Grayson, Ohio, Madison, Hancock, Meigs, Harrison, Jefferson, Bullitt.

DISTRICT NO. 4.
 Washington, Tipton, Marion, Green, Adams, Spencer, Cumberland, Clinton, Anderson, Boyle, Mercer, Metcalfe.

DISTRICT NO. 5.
 Pulaski, Garrard, Casey, Hancock, Laurel, Knox, Harlan, Clay, Perry, Wayne, Whitley, Russell.

DISTRICT NO. 6.
 Shelby, Oldham, Trimble, Barren, Boone, Harrison, Gallatin, Franklin, Grant, Kenton, Campbell.

DISTRICT NO. 7.
 Scott, Woodford, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Estill, Owsley, Breathitt, Montgomery, Pike, Powell, Wolfe, Clarke.

DISTRICT NO. 8.
 Bourbon, Black, Fleming, Nicholas, Butler, Carter, Boone, Morgan, Johnson, Boyd, Lawrence, Magidoff, Rowan.

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for and the price of each separately, or for all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidder, upon their executing bond with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals.

The proposals must not in the aggregate exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

The proposals must be sealed, and addressed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the undersigned as Secretary of State, at Frankfort, Ky., and must be received by the Secretary of State.

W. H. KEENE,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
 A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—*neither better.*

Just received a supply of these celebrated "Liquors" and "Compagnie."

Garden Seeds.
 A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.
 Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.
 The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.
 I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars &c., &c. of the best quality and at the lowest prices and with great care.

I would ask an examination of my stock to insure that my customers are not misled, and that I will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me.

W. H. KEENE.
 1024 W. & W. F.

MILITARY BOARD.
 FRANKFORT, Oct. 2d, 1861.
 ORDERED, that one month's pay in advance shall be paid to all volunteers recruited and mustered into the service of this State or of the General Government within this State, subsequent to 10th Sept. 1861.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Position of the National Forces in Kentucky.

It is estimated from statistics that are reliable, that General Buell has to-day an army in the field of not less than 110,000 men, to which the States of Indiana and Ohio are adding about two thousand daily, and to which they will add, by the consolidation and dispatch of regiments, fully thirty thousand men between this and the 1st of January. We believe, therefore, that with the beginning of the new year, General Buell will have an army of 150,000 men, or as large a force as General McClellan confesses to have on the Potomac. It will be the army of the West, and upon it will depend, in no slight degree, the issue of this war. General Buell has now been in command about a month, and has thus far been occupied in "massing" the troops, after the Potomac pattern. They have been organizing into brigades and divisions, and so quickly that we are only able to gather, from scattered hints in newspaper correspondence, who are the division and brigade commanders, and to what portion of the grand army different regiments have been assigned. We believe, however, there are seven grand divisions, each containing three brigades, and the brigades made up of from three to five regiments, with artillery and cavalry attached. The brigades will average eight thousand men throughout. The division commanders are as we have been able to ascertain them:

1. General Alex. McDowell, McCook, at Lebanon.
 2. General George H. Thomas, at Lebanon.
 3. General Ormsby M. Mitchell, at Elizabethtown.
 4. General William Nelson, at New Haven.
 5. General Thomas L. Crittenden, at Calhoun.
 6. General Richard W. Johnson, at Nolin River.

7. General Albin Schoepf, at Somerset. The commanders of brigades include Gen. Negley,

